St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

VOLUME XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, September 2, 1853. Number 52.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

12s. 6d. in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

but as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RISE, S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, } *Directors.*
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,

TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

For Marine and Fire Risks.

ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, GEORGE THOMAS, THOMAS BARR, } Esquires.
R. N. I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE

MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

WM. SLEETH,

MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND

Architectural Ornaments,

IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE.

may 1 DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THOMAS GOW,

Plumber and Gass Fitter,

NEXT ADJOINING MURPHY'S BRICK BUILDING,

WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.,—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.

July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

New-Brunswick

STEAM SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL

Soap and Candles.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE

Union-street, St. John.

JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles.

Interior to none Manufactured.

☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. JAMES MCFARLANE, Messrs. FLEWELLING and READING, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BROWN.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:—

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£60	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuns legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above instruments are of 4-2 Octave to A above.

N. B.—All instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay State and parent Union COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, Close Stoves, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and descriptions. For Sale at the Warehouse of the Subscribers.

The above Goods can be recommended to the attention of the public.

Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention. Hight at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 22. North Market Wharf.

Blinds and Transparencies.—D Clark continuing a general assortment, in prices varying from 6d. to 20s., received by the *Lisbon*, and for sale at the Bible Depository.

July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL, and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 tf *Manager.*

JOHN HARRY,

Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,

North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

JAMES LUPTON,

TAILOR AND DRAPER.

Begs to inform his friends that he has taken the shop in King street, well known as "*Vernon's Corner*," where they will find a choice and well selected stock of

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS, SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS, SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS, WHITE MARSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS.

Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at any other Establishment in the City.

TO THE BRITISH AT LARGE:

J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of HARTT'S *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

J. L. would beg to state, that having had much practice in the above Establishment, and having a thorough knowledge of the practical part of *UNIFORM CUTTING*, he is prepared to execute in a superior style, all orders with which he may be entrusted. Officers wishing *correct measurement* to transmit to their Military Tailors in London, can be accommodated at this place.

Nicholas' Paletots made in the best London style. May 16, 1851.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &C.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand, COFFINS of all description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.

A HEARSE always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.

P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.

October 3, 1851.

Freehold Property for Sale.

330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.

ALSO—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademock Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm products from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.

ALSO—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

HATS AND CAPS.

FASHIONS FOR 1853.

THE Subscriber having received his Spring Style of Hats, is now prepared to furnish Gentlemen with HATS of a very superior quality and of the latest Fashion at a reasonable price. Parties in want of a good HAT would do well to call at Magee's Hat and Cap Store, a few doors below the St. John Hotel.

April 1. A. MAGEE.

Shawls! Shawls!!

Received per steamer Cambria:—

SILK, Checked, CACHMERE DE ECOSSE, Barege, Tissue and Damask Silk SHAWLS; Embroidered Circassin, Alpaca and Merino ROBES. JAMES SMELLIE.

SHARP'S Medicines.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

SHARP'S COMPOUND ALTERATIVE INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.—Sarsaparilla has of late years been much used, and with great success, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alternative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, Diseases of the Periosteum and Bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting the flesh, tenderness of the part, tumors and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term of Cachexia, but which is not easy to define. In such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

This article, prepared by John G. Sharp, has performed numerous and most astonishing cures of persons who have for years been festered with sores from head to feet, and others who have been sent up with Mercurial Rheumatism, which they had been laid up with for 2 or 3 years. Prepared and sold by John G. Sharp, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. N. B.—Dose, a Wine Glass full, three times daily.

SHARP'S BALSAM of HOARHOUND AND ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose and immediate relief; and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.—Prepared by John G. Sharp, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with Eau de Cologne.

This article is excellent for washing and refreshing the mouth, and alleviating Rheumatic Pains which are often mistaken for the Tooth-ache. It is composed of choice Turkey Myrrh, Camphor and Eau de Cologne. Prepared by John G. Sharpe Chemist, St. John, N. B. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d

COCOA NUT OIL FOR THE HAIR.

This is one of the best articles ever offered to the public, for *cleansing, strengthening*, and *promoting* the growth of the Hair. Sold in pots at 1s, 3d. to 2s. 6d. each. Prepared only by J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c., St. John, New Brunswick.

Sharp's Camphorated Tooth Powder is superior to, and more agreeable than any other Dentifrice, for beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar with injuring the enamel of the Teeth, giving them a beautiful Pearly appearance. Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, at 1s 3d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sharp's Oriental Hair Wash, for restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and preserving the Hair.

This article is of unfailing efficacy for preserving Baldness, for aiding the Growth of the Hair to an extent surpassing belief. Prepared by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist and Druggist. (Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.)

Also, Sharp's Nutritive Cream, for the Hair.—This Cream possesses the properties of promoting and strengthening the growth of the Hair, giving it a glossy appearance, rendering the most inflexible Hair perfectly pliable, and keeping it in strong Curl during damp weather or violent exercise, and preventing an accumulation of Scurf upon the Head. Prepared only by JOHN G. SHARP. Sold it bottles at 1s 3d. each.

To the Ladies.

Sharp's Celebrated Kalydor, for the Complexion

By applying the KALYDOR, copiously, several times a day, and by letting it remain on, it will radically cure all Eruptions, Tetters, Ring Worms, Inflamed Eyes, Burns, Scalds, &c., &c.

Ladies suckling will find it an excellent remedy for allaying inflammation—cooling and refreshing the infant's mouth. It being perfectly innocent, the most delicate lady of child may use it with safety.

GENTLEMEN after shaving by applying the Kalydor and letting it remain on the face, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Prepared and sold by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist, Saint John, N. B.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

Bug Poison.

"The Dead Shot" Bug Poison—To those who are afflicted with these crawling, biting, and bothering tormentors of our nightly rest, the subscriber would humbly recommend this article one thorough application of which will exterminate them forever from your premises. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Sharp's celebrated vermin and insect EXTERMINATOR! for the destruction of Rats and Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Crickets, Bugs, &c., &c.

The "EXTERMINATOR" is designed to supersede the use of Common Poisons, by furnishing a preparation convenient and safe to sell, at the same time attractive to the Vermin.

Directions for using the "Exterminator."—Roll it up in pieces the size of a small mayble, and throw it into their holes: or spread it on fresh baked bread, with a thin piece of wood, and cut it into small pieces and distribute it about the places they frequent.

Put up and Sold by the Proprietor, in boxes at 1s. 3d. to 2 6d. each.

☞ None genuineunless signed

JOHN G. SHARP,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,

No. 22 KING STREET, 30th OCTOBER, 1852

THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Devon* and late steamers, part of his Fall Supply of

Winter and Staple Goods,

comprising the usual Retail Stock, and making the assortment of this Establishment nearly equal to any in the trade—The following are some of the leading articles, viz:—

Heavy Canada, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS;
Heavy SATINETTS—newest styles;
Doeskins and Cassimeres, BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS;
Fleece COTTON, BED TICKS, DRILLS;
TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves
Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—*on Consignment, for Wholesale*—
3 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.

Nov. 6. JOSEPH LORDLY.

Miscellany.

CHEESE-MAKING FROM A SMALL DAIRY.

We have received requests from several of our lady correspondents, to write a short article on cheese-making, especially in reference to that large class of farmers who keep but few cows. It always gives us to comply with the requests of the ladies, especially to those who are good housekeepers—know how to milk a cow, make good butter and cheese, and cultivate a small garden.

First rate cheese can be made from a few cows, but it is attended with more labor in proportion to the amount made, than in a larger dairy, inasmuch as the curd has to be made every morning and placed aside till you have sufficient to make a good sized cheese. The milk is placed in a tub, and warmed to the proper temperature (95 deg. Fahr. or about as warm as taken from the cow,) by adding a portion of heated milk. The rennet is then added, the milk well stirred, and afterwards let alone till the curd is well come. The time this will occupy varies from fifteen minutes to two hours according to the amount of rennet, the temperature, &c.—the hotter it is put together and the more rennet there is added, the quicker will the cheese come. As a general thing the longer it is coming, the tenderer and sweeter will be the curd. If it comes too quickly, it is owing to an excess of lactic acid being formed from the sugar of milk, so that the curd has that hard, tough, white appearance that is the case when the curd is precipitated by vinegar, or any other acid, but if there is very slow formation of lactic acid, the curd is gradually precipitated in flakes, is less dense, and very sweet and tender. It is then broken up quite fine, either by hand or a curd breaker made for the purpose, which cuts it into very small pieces. After this it is allowed to stand and settle. The whey is then drawn off and passed through a seive, to remove any curd there may be in it. The curd is then pressed, to remove the whey. It is then placed in a cold place, and the operation repeated daily—or every other day, if the milk will keep sweet, as it will in the fall—till there is curd enough to make a cheese of the desired size. When the right quantity is obtained, the curd is all broken up very fine, salted and well mixed. In putting the curd in the vat to be pressed, a cloth sufficiently large to cover the whole cheese is placed in the vat, a "fillet," (usually made of sheet tin, and from three to six inches wide, and sufficiently long to lap over four or five inches when placed around the cheese,) is placed inside the vat for an inch or so, and the cloth drawn up straight, so that when it is pressed, the fillet will not cut it. The whole of the curd is then put in the cloth turned over the top of it, a smooth board placed over, pressed for some time, it is taken from under, and punctured all over with a skewer, either of wood or iron. Place it in the press again, until it has become sufficently consolidated to take out of the vat without falling to pieces. It must then be turned, or inverted in the vat, and clean cloth put around it. Place it again under the press, occasionally turning it and putting around fresh cloths, till the cheese when pressed does not wet them. It is then all right, and should be kept in the dairy, or other cool damp place, for a few days, placing a little salt around it, when it may be taken to an upper room, where it will require turning very frequently, or the side next the floor will mould. Let the room be dark and well ventilated.

A cheese press may be purchased for $5, and the costs of the vats, fillets, &c., is very trifling; so that it that it is as surprising that so few farmers with from four to ten cows never make any cheese—not even enough for their own consumption Good cheese sells for nearly as butter, and yet a cow will give to say the least, as much again cheese as she will butter. It is true the whey is not so good to fat hogs as the sour milk, yet it contains much nutrive matter and is a valuable food for shoats, or a good drink for fatting hogs; yet we think it would be more profitable to make cheese at the present relative prices of the two articles, than butter.—*Genesee Farmer.*

WHY PEOPLE DRINK.

Mr. A. because his doctor recommended him to take a little.

Mr. B. because his doctor ordered him not, and he hates quackery.

Mr. C. takes a drop because he's wet.

Mr. D. because he's dry.

Mr. E. because he feels something rising in his stomach.

Mr. G. because he's going to see a friend off to Oregon.

Mr. H. because he's got a friend come home from California.

Mr. I. because he's so hot.

Mr. K. because he's so cold.

Mr. L. because he's got a pain in his head.

Mr. M. because he's got a pain in his side.

Mr. N. because he's got a pain in his back.

Mr. O. because he's got a pain in his chest.

Mr. P. because he's got a pain all over him.

Mr. Q. because he feels light and happy.

Mr. R. because he feels heavy and miserable.

Mr. S. because he's married.

Mr. T. because he isn't.

Mr. V. because he likes to see his friends around him.

Mr. W. because he's got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself.

Mr. X. because his uncles left him a legacy.

Mr. Y. because his aunt cut him off with a shilling.

Mr. Z. (we should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z's reasons are for drinking, but on putting the question to him, he was found too drunk to answer.)

WORSE THAN KILLED.—A private in one of the Irish regiments engaged in the dreadful battle of Salamanca, cried out, during the hottest part of the action: "Oh, murther, murther, I'm kill, entirely!" "Are you wounded?" inquired an officer near him. "Wounded is it, your honor?" replied the gallant Emeralder, "by jabers, I'm worse than killed out and out; wasn't I waiting for the last quarter of an hour for a pull at Jem Murphy's pipe, and there now it's shot out of his mouth!"

Mrs. Partington says that because dancing girls are stars, it has no reason why they should be regarded as heavenly bodies.

THE LADY FREE MASON.

Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, was the only female who was ever initiated into the ancient and honorable mystery of Freemasonry. How she obtained this honor, we shall lay before our readers, premising that our information is derived from the best sources. Lord Doneraile, Miss St. Leger's father, a very zealous Mason held a warrant and occasionally opened lodge at Doneraile House, his sons and some intimate friends assisting; and it is said, that never were masonic duties more rigidly performed than by the brethren of No. 150, the number of their warrant. It appears that previously to the initiation of a gentleman to the first steps of masonry, Miss St. Leger, who was a young girl, happened to be in an apartment adjoining the room generally used as a lodge room; but whether the young lady was there by design or accident, we cannot confidently state. The room at the time was undergoing some alteration; amongst other things, the wall was considerably reduced in one part, for the purpose of making a saloon. The young lady having heard the voices of the freemasons, and being prompted by the curiosity natural to all, to see this mystery so long and so secretly locked up from public view, had the courage to pick a brick from the wall with her scissor, and thus witnessed the first step of the ceremony. Curiosity gratified fear at once took possession of her mind, and those who understand this passage well know what the feelings of any person must be who could unlawfully behold that ceremony; let them then judge what were the feelings of a young girl under such extraordinary circumstances. There was no mode of escape, except through the very room where the concluding part of the second step was still being solemnized, at the far end, and the room a very large one, Miss St. Leger had resolution sufficient to attempt her escape that way, and with light but trembling steps glided along unobserved, laid her hand on the handle of the door, and opening it, before her stood, to her dismay, a grim and surly *Tiler*, with his long sword unsheathed. A shriek that pierced through the apartment alarmed the members of the Lodge, who, all rushing to the door, and finding that Miss St. Leger had been in the room during the ceremony, resolved, it is said, in the paroxysm of their rage, to put the fair spectatress to death; but at the moving and earnest supplication of her youngest brother, her life was spared, on condition of her going through the two remaining steps of the solemn ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed. This she consented to, and they conducted the beautiful and terrified young lady through those trials which are sometimes more than enough for masculine resolution, little thinking they were taking into the bosom of their craft a member that would afterward reflect a lustre on the annals of Masonry. Miss St. Leger was directly descended from Sir Richard de St. Leger, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and was of that high repute that he, with his own hand, supported the prince when he first went out of his ship to land in Sussex. Miss St. Leger was cousin to General Anthony St. Leger, Governor of St. Lucia, who instituted the interesting race, and the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger stakes. Eventually she married Richard Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket a member of a highly honorable and ancient family. Whenever a benefit was given at any of the theatres in Dublin or Cork, for the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Aldworth walked at the head of the Freemasons, with her apron and other insignia of Freemasonry, and sat in the front row of the stage box. The house was always crowded on these occasions. The portrait of this estimable woman is in the lodgeroom of almost every lodge in Ireland.

ELOQUENCE OF GAVAZZI.—"He was speaking of, or rather describing, the torture of the inquisition known as that of water.—After depicting the room, inquisitors on one side of the victim, and the stern executioners on the other, the awful preparation, the white cloth, on the head and face, the funnel filled with water suspended above, the stern order to let the water run drop by drop, upon the victim's face, or rather the cloth, were all so forcibly pictured, that the reality seemed before us. He described by action the effect of the water upon the cloth, the adhesion of which to the mouth and eyes produced partial suffocation; the sobs, the groans, the agony, were all fearfully given—and then the deep voice of the inquisitor, 'Will you confess?' the choking utterance of the victim gurgling sounds, the half uttered sentence, 'Not guilty!' the rush of the water, the trembling frame, the convulsive movement of the body, the agonizing suppressed sound: then the deep voice 'Will you confess?' to which no answer, but a dreadful convulsive movement, and total prostration, told that death had done its work. Then the sudden start of the lecturer, his position, his fingers pointed, his whole frame expanded as he uttered the words: 'And they do not persecute for opinion's sake,' came upon the ear like an electric shock! I never witnessed a more startling picture of descriptive acting. The carrying out of a fearful picture by clothing it with the garb of seeming reality was beyond, as I have thought, the reach of art. In the magic acting of the energetic Kean, the incomparable Cooper, impassioned Conway, the tragic Booth, and the vivid bursts of Forrest's eloquence, I never beheld so expressive, so startling, so majestic, so powerful an impersonation of a *figure* as that given by Father Gavazzi, of the victim under the torture of water.

COULD NOT BE CHOKED OFF.—The Clinton Courier tells a story of a rural philosopher, who had somewhat advanced in years without learning much of the mysteries of nature. What knowledge the old gentleman had gleaned was entirely independent of science. He did not know whether a microscope was 'something to eat or a new fangled farming machine.' A young friend, fresh from school, once paid him a visit, and was very anxious to enlighten the old man on the wonders of the microscope, a specimen of which he cried about him. While the old philosopher was making a frugal meal in the field at noon, the youth produced his microscope and explained its operation, which he illustrated by exhibiting its power upon several bugs and divers minute atoms of animate matter at hand. To his surprise, the aged pupil did not manifest much astonishment and stung by his indifference, he detailed to him how many scores of living creatures he devount at every mouthful, and in each drop which quenched his thirst. At this the hearer was skeptical; to prove the fact, the boy snatched from him hand a chunk of rich cheese which he was devouring, and placing it under the magnifier, the mass of wriggling animalculae was triumphantly pointed at. The old man gazed upon the sight indifferently, and at length with the utmost nonchalance, took another huge bite. 'Don't,' exclaimed the boy; 'don't eat it uncle Ben; don't you see 'em. See 'em squirm and wriggle!' *'Let 'em wriggle!'* said the old Philosopher, munching away calmly, *'they've got the worst on't; if they kin stan' it I kin,'* and he deliberately finished his meal.

DERRIANA;

HISTORY OF THE SEIGE OF LONDONDERRY, AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.

IN 1688 AND 1689.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Continued.

From Armagh James sent Monsieure de Rosen and Maumont to view the troops at Dungannon, to which place he went immediately afterwards himself, where he saw the regiment of Cavenagh, armed half with pikes and half with musquets; but so bad and so much out of order, that not one hundred of them were fit for service, which surprised him very much, and made him redouble his orders for bringing arms into Ulster from Cork, Kinsale, and Waterford, with all speed. The Marquis de Pusignian waited on him here, and informed him that Lieutenant General Hamilton's army, at Strabane, was in little better condition than that at Dungannon, for want of arms and ammunition, which obliged the King to reiterate his orders to the Duke of Tyrconnel and Sieur de Pointis, for a speedy supply of both. On the fourteenth he proceeded to Omagh, from which he found Hamilton had marched with his army for Strabane, and Pusignian, with a considerable body of horse and dragoons, for Clady-ford. Upon hearing here that the Protestants had shewn themselves in great numbers on the Donegan side of the Finn water, he sent forward Rosen and Maumont, with Monsieur Lery and the troops that remained in Omagh, except one regiment of foot and one troop of dragoons, to secure, if possible, the pass over the river.

On the same day that General Hamilton, the Duke of Berwick, and Monsieur Pusignian, forced their passage over the Finn at Clady-ford, Monsieur de Rosen, according to King James's account of the campaign, published in Macpherson's collection of state papers, crossed over the river at Lifford, with so small a force as two troops of horse and one of dragoons, though the Protestants on the Donegal side, who opposed them, were effectually ten times their number. The Royal historian says, that de Rosen and his general officers leading the way, the troops courageously followed them, swimming the river, and by so bold an action terrified their adversaries, who fled upon the first charge made upon them, and were pursued with considerable slaughter for three or four miles.

On the 16th of April King James returned from Omagh to Charlemont, from which he sent a body of troops to reinforce the garrison at Coleraine, as also some aid to his friends in the County of Down, where there was some appearance of a rising of the Protestant population against him. His intention was to return to Dublin for the purpose of providing all things necessary for the siege of Derry, but on that night he received an express from the general officers of his army in the neighbourhood of that city, informing him that after resting the troops on the seventeenth and eighteenth they had resolved to join all their force, and advance to the gates at once, in expectation of being admitted, on account of the general consternation which had seized the multitudes who had fled there, on the passage of the Finn water being forced.

On the morning of the seventeenth, another express arrived to him from the Duke of Berwick, saying that the Derrymen, whom he termed rebels, had sent to capitulate with General Hamilton, who had referred them to Monsieur de Rosen, as his superior officer, and that de Rosen had offered them the benefit of his Majesty's proclamation, as an inducement to a prompt submission. Nothing could be more acceptable to James than this intelligence, for the success of his attempt to regain the Crown evidently depended on his getting possession of such a point in Ireland as Londonderry, from which he could act by transmitting his army into Scotland. Lord Dundee, and a powerful party of nobility and gentry, would have received him with enthusiasm in the ancient realm of his family, and their devotion to him was blended with feelings of self-preservation, which offered the best security for fidelity, as by the triumph of William the Episcopal Church of Scotland was prostrated, and Presbyterianism established on its ruins. He therefore resolved at once to return to the North-West of Ulster, and present himself before the gates of Londonderry, convinced by the accounts which he had received that nothing more was wanting to the accomplishment of his most sanguine wishes than his presence there. A report too had prevailed in the North that he had returned to Brest, and died there, and this rumour it was necessary to contradict as soon as possible, by showing himself at the head of his hitherto victorious army. Therefore, leaving a great part of his train at Charlemont, and taking with him only those who were necessary to his household, he rode a long and painful journey of thirty miles to Newton-Stewart, where he arrived late at night. He rested, without undressing himself, for a few hours in Lord Mountjoy's Castle there, which his army afterwards burned on their retreat, and the next morning, by break of day, he was on horseback and rode to Strabane, where he arrived at eight o'clock. There he received a letter from De Rosen, informing him of a second capitulation from Derry, and that he was marching with the whole army to present himself before the gates. The same letter informed him that the English ships, with two regiments on board, were anchored in Lough Foyle. Disappointed at not finding the army there, James did not stop at Strabane, though a local tradition says he slept there that night.—He passed the river on horseback, and overtook the infantry commanded by Monsieur Pusignian, near Ballindrate, about two miles from Lifford; and having viewed them without stopping, he went on to join Monsieur De Rosen, who had marched from Strabane about four, hours before his arrival there. A part of the horse had been sent on the preceding day to Raphoe, as well to save the provisions, as to drive the Protestants as it were into a net in the Peninsula, between Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, and thereby prevent even a possibility of their escape. De Rosen, however, had got within two miles of Derry before he was overtaken by his Royal Master, who then put himself at the head of his army, and marching directly towards the city, halted on a hill within cannon shot of the walls.

The place was now surrounded, except on the water side, by horse and foot, presenting a most formidable appearance to a garrison unused to warfare, and distracted by the counsels of a party within their walls, which, at this moment, possessed sufficient influence to procure an offer of surrender to be signed, and sent out to General Hamilton, by Captain White. The bearer was however to stipulate that the besieging army should not, in the mean time, advance within four miles of the city. Rosen, in the mean time, had distributed the besieging army in such a way as to invest the place, from the river under Ballougry to the shore at Culmore. According to Captain France Neville's map of the city and adjoining lands, as besieged at this time, the order in which the troops were stationed was as follows. Commencing with Lord Galmoy's horse, and Sir Michael Creagh's regiment of foot, extending from Ballougry hill to the water, viz, the regiments commanded by Colonel Barrington, Colonel Butler, Colonel Ramsey, Lord Slane, Colonel Hamilton, and Lord Gormanstown. Sir Maurice Eustace and his regiment had charge of the magazine, between General Hamilton's quarters and a mill a little to the north of the Bishop's demesne. In General Hamilton's front was a strong post, and between it and Pennyburn mill were Colonel Cavanagh and his regiment.—Colonel Butler's was encamped near Charles-fort and round to the bank of the river, where the boom was afterwards fixed, and on the opposite side, a little lower down, was Sir Neill O'Neill's regiment of dragoons. Lord Clanearty and his men occupied a position on the road to Greencastle, about half-way between Charles-fort and an old chapel on the rising ground above Culmore, and between this chapel and the river, Fitzgerald's and Bagenal's regiments shut out all communication